DEPARTMENTS AND BURNAUS.	enac tm
Annual Report of the Secretary of the Preasury.	sion of
From me annual report of Hon. Lot M. Morroll, ecretary of the Treasury, on the state	stitutio
of the us ances for the past year, we gather the	a red
RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1877.	of curr
The receipts during the first quarter were: From customs	continu
From sales of public lands	siderat
From repayment of interest by Pa- cific railways. 97,901,80	grow o
From consular, patent and other fees From proceeds of sales of Govern-	tion, a
From miscellaneous sources 2,129,069.16	paymer
Net ordinary receipts	gation was th
Freceeds of bonds of 1881, Geneva 73,110,524.49	and to
2,403,445.53	coin m
Total net ordinary receipts\$ 75,513,970.02 Isalance in treasury June 30, 1876 121,807,732.32 Total available	of the
The expenditures during the same period were:	able an
For avil and miscellaneous expenses, including public buildings, light- houses, and collecting the revenues, \$15,997,298.41	America the Go
For Indians	money and to
fortifications, river and harbor im- provements, and arsenals 9,715,661,35	all pape
For mayal establishment, including vessels and machinery and improvements at navy yards 6,174,353,96	Imm
For interest on the public debt, in- cluding Facific railway bonds	April 1
Total ordinary expenditures\$ 78,751,893,26 Relemption of the public debt\$3,618,648,77	fraction had be
debt	Resum further
Total expenditures. \$ 84,724,176.24 Balance in treasury Sept. 30, 1876 112,597,526.08	tions, t
Total\$197,321,702,32	was als
For the remaining three quarters it is esti- mated that the receipts will be:	silver of
From internal revenue	fractio
For tax on national banks	the coi
From consular, patent, and other 75,000.00	cluding
From proceeds of sales of public property. 250,000,00	712.15, for fr
From miscellaneous sources, includ- ing premium on com	The though
Total net receipts	fully e
For civil and miscellaneous, including	idly as
public buildings \$39,000,000,00 For Indians 4,000,000,00 For pensions 20,000,000,00	The
For military establishment	of the
Total ordinary expenditures\$158,876,860.09	follows Exports
30, 1878. It is estimated that the receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878, will be:	Exports
From customs	Imports
From sales of public lands	For t
Prom reimbursement of interest by Pacific railway companies	725, she Exports
From consular, letters-patent, and other fees. 2,250,000.00	Imports Excess
From proceeds of sales of Govern- ment property	Total e
Total ordinary receipts \$270,050,000.00	Repor
It is estimated that the ordinary expendi- tures for the same period will be: For civil expenses. \$15,500,000.00	From
For foreign intercourse 1,245,000,00 For Indians 5,324,000,00	glean t
For military establishment, includ-	Section vides the
improvements, and arsenals 35,700,000,00 For naval establishment, including vessels and machinery and im-	annuall circulat
For civil and miscellaneous, includ- ing public buildings, light-houses,	on the
	The r
ship service, deficiency in postal revenues, public printing etc	private year en
Total estimated expenditures, exclu- aive of the sinking fund account	On depo On capi On circu
Upon the basis of these estimates, there will be a surplus revenue for the fiscal year 1878.	Total.
splicable to the sinking fund, of \$26,699,296. The estimated amount required by law to be	tax of 10
set apart for that fund is \$35,391,096.60. If, therefore, these estimates shall prove to be approximately correct, there will be a deficiency	United ation of
The estimates received from the several	to the
executive departments are as follows: Agislative establishment	Collectic
Indicial establishment	Collectio
Naval establishment 19,430,619,69 indian effaire 5,342,899,12	The f
Publid works; Troasury Department; \$ 4,284,196,65	for the Capital.
War Department 18,703,927,70 Navy Department 2,000,696,00 Interior Department 1837,982,62	United &
Department of Agri-	Ratio of
culture. 13,450.00 Department of Jue- tice. 42,560.50 26,851,452.97	Capital.
Postal services 6,078,267.48 Miscellaneous 10,553,646,85 Fermanent appropriations (including	United S State tax
\$15,391,006.60 for sinking fund) 146,506,576,38 Total	Ratio of Tota
Principal of the debt July 1, 1875\$2,232,284,531.85 Interest due and unpaid, and se-	Capital United 8
Total debt	State tax Ratio of Ratio of
Cash in freesury 142,243,361.82	1000

DESCRIPTION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS. In March, 1869, by an act entitled "An act to strengthen the public credit," the faith of the United States was "solemnly pledged to the payment in coin or, its equivalent, of all the obligations of the United States, not bearing interest, known as United States notes, and of all the interest-bearing obligations of the United States notes, and of all the interest-bearing obligations." tions of the United States;" and, further, "to make provision, at the earliest practicable period, for the redemption of the United States notes in com."

Debt, less cash in the treasury \$2,128,688,726,8:

Principal of the debt July, 1, 1876. \$2,180,395,067.15

States notes in com.

By the act of January, 14, 1875, Congress de-clared the purpose of resumption of specie payments on January 1, 1879, and to that end, and in execution of the pledge of the act of 1808, provided for the redemption of the United States notes, and for the issue of na-tional bank notes, in fig. thereof and thus

ment was bailed, looking to the conation of an exigent measure of publisity, was modified only by an apprehen
it the possible inadequacy of its term
omplish its end. A return to the cononal standard of values at any timdoubtless, to some extent, involvduction in nominal prices, an
quent contraction of the volum
rency, but this is not of itself necesan evil, and, if it were, it is an evil in
t to a vicious system, not cured by the
mance of the evil, while the measure if
odemanded by the highest economic contions and principles of honest dealing
g men. Besides, the troubles likely to
out of enforced resumption are believe
greatly exaggerated. Restoration of the
fututional standard of values by resump
and the extinction of irred-semable note
int as money, and the enforcement of
ent in coin, on demand, of the nations
notes treated as the equivalent or
y, are obviously alike of national obln and public necessity. The suspensio
the act of the National Government
the people. the National Government the people rily look to take the initiative in ption. Having, under its authority to soney, assumed to regulate the corrency country, and as the States are inhibited also appthing but cold and silver calls. ake anything but gold and silver coin a in payment of debts," and, as irredeemr in payment of debts, and, as irredeemind inconvertible paper currency is essenrepugnant to the principles of the conon and the traditional policy of the
can people, it is obviously incumbent on
overnment to maintain and preserve the
y standard of values of the constitution,
o enforce the obligation of payment in
in demand, at the option of the holder of ISSUE OF SILVER COIN.

ediately upon the passage of the act of 17, 1876, the department, through its 17. 1876, the department, through its all independent-treasury offices, began use, in redemption of the outstanding mal currency, the subsidiary silver which seen coined under the authority of the uption act of January 14, 1875. To be relieve the pressing demand throughte country for money of small denominating silver coin in the treasury, previous passage of the act above mentioned, like issued in payment of currency obligations. issued in payment of currency obliof the Government.

er the authority for the issue of coin granted by the act of July 22, 1876, partment, in addition to redeeming onal currency, whenever presented for ourpose, has also issued silver coin in nge for legal tender notes as rapidly as inage at the mints would permit.

In the date first mentioned to and ingo October 30, 1876, there has been is feliver com, as above stated, \$22,096, of which amount there has been issued ctional currency redeemed and de , \$12,953,259.43.

emand for silver coin for circulation, n growing less urgent, still continues equal to the capacity of the mints to it. Until this demand shall have the comage will be continued as rap-practicable, to the limit authorized by

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS. oin values of the exports and imports United States for the last fiscal year, ears from official returns made to and ed by the Bureau of Statistics, are as of domestic merchandise\$525,582,247 of foreign merchandise 14,802,424

	12	
	Total Imports of goods	\$540,384,67 460,741,19
,	Excess of exports over imports	An excess o \$19,562, ,206. \$ 56,506,300
,	Excess of exports over imports	

of the Comptroller of the Cur

rency.

In the report of Comptroller Knox we the following interesting figures regardestatus of the banks:

ion 5.214 of the Revised Statutes product the national banks shall pay to the arer the following taxes: One per cent.

ily upon the average amount of notes in tion, and one-half of 1 per cent, annually average amount of deposits and the t of capital stock not invested in United

mount collected by the internal reve ice from State banks, savings banks, and banks and bankers during the fiscal ding June 30, 1876, was as follows:\$2,572,164.97

\$4,006,698,03 his amount \$7,882.15 was derived from the per cent, upon authorized circulation, following table exhibits the amount of States taxes collected from the organiz-f the system in 1863 to July 1, 1876, the or the system in 1863 to July 1, 1876, the ions having been made without expense Government, except the compilation of urns in the Treasury Department: one on circulation \$33,028,703.18 one on deposits 35.602,891.84 one on capital 4,714,546.94

following table gives the amount and ocapital of State and national faxation year 1875, by geographical divisions:

NEW ENGLAND STATES.

	United States taxes	3,016,537
	Total ratio3.0	
2000	Capital. 8 United States taxes. State taxes Ratio of U.S. taxes to capital 1.7 Ratio of State taxes to capital 2.1	193,585,507 3,300,498 4,062,459
	Total ratio	34,485,483

United States taxes..... State taxes.... Ratio of U. S. taxes to capital..... Total ratio. 2.7

WESTERN STATES AND TERRITORIES.
Capital 5111,300,588
United States taxes 7,634,939
200,200

State taxes... Ratio of United States taxes to capital . 1.5

Dobt, less cash in the treasury \$2,099.439,344.99 Showing reduction, as above stated, of \$ 29,249,381,33 paid by them before the war; while the States are also increasing very greatly the burdens which were previously as great as could be borne. Within the past two years seventy-one bunks, and since the organization of the system 207 banks, have gone into voluntary liquidation, chiefly on account of excessive taxation; and during the last year fewer banks have been organized than in any pravious year since 1869, and, unless some favorable legislation is ob-tained, a large number of banks will retire from the system to engage in private banking.

elared the purpose of resumption of specie payments on January 1, 1879, and to that end, and in execution of the pledge of the act of 1869, provided for the redemption of the United States notes, and for the issue of national bank notes in lien thereof, and thus, amid conflicting theories, declared, in effect, a monetary system combined of coin and national back notes redeemable in coin at the demand of the holder, in harmony with the constitution and the traditional policy of the American people.

By this legislation it will be perceived that the United States is fully committed to the resumption of specie payments on a given day in January, 1879, by the method of redemption of United States notes current as lawful money, and the substitution therefor of national bank currency, the equivalent of money by its convertibility into coin on demand. The popular favor with which this Gen. W. T. Shorman, in his annual report

_		
n-	men, who were absolutely required to admi	10
ie	the increase of the cavalry arm, as provided	fo
occur.	in the first-cited statute. Under this act	1
n-	cruitment, for the cavalry arm especially,	w
	craitment, for the cavalry arm especially,	m
Q-	been stimulated, so that at this time the n	m
20	tary establishment consists of :	1
re	General officers. Aides-de-camp (not counted in aggregate)	3
d	Aides-de-camp (not counted in aggregate)	8
20	General staff officers	36
	Engineers	6
3	Ordnauce	- 6
-	Signal officer	3
10	Chaplains	41
t-	Cavalry officers	
2-	Cavalry, enlisted men	27
g	Artillery officers.	86
to	Artinery, entisted men.	87
d	Infantry, officers	
10	Engineer battalion	24
p-	Permanent recruiting parties, etc	63
88	Recruits at artillery school	10
100	General service men employed as clerks	28
of	Ordnance department	38
al	West Point detachment	22
of	Hospital stewards	20
li-	Ordnance sergeants	11
m	Commissary sergeants,	14
t.	Indian scouts	21
le	Available recruits	5
in	Prison guards at Fort Leavenworth	- 6
117		-

Of which 2,151 are officers and 26,420 are en-Of which 2,151 are officers and 26,420 are enlisted men, so that the aggregate number of
enlisted men has not yet reached the lawful
limit of 27,500. Enlistments have recently
been checked in all branches of the service,
except cavalry, and extreme care will be taken
that in no event shall the legal limit be passed.
It is well known that no military force can be
kept up to the full legal standard, and that the
combatant force always falls far below the
paper organization. This now consists of:

Cavalry officers and men. 9,686

Report of the United States Treasurer. The Treasurer of the United States, in his report, simply reviews the business of this important branch of the financial department of the Government during the past year. No recommendations of amendments or modifications of the statutes governing the financial operations of the Government are made, it has operations of the Government are made, it be-ing considered that such propositions apper-tain solely to the office of the Secretary, and should emanate directly from that officer. The statistical portions of the report give the fol-owing exhibit of the business of the Redemp-

owing exhibit of the business of the Redemption Agency.

The receipts of national bank notes by the National Bank Redemption Agency for the fiscale year ended June 30, 1876, amounted ts \$204,299,875,94, a nethocrease of \$48,878,995,46 over the fiscal year 1874-75. On July 1, 1875, the cash balance on the books of the agency was \$5,036,902, and the uncounted packages on hand with unbroken seals on the same date represented \$994,120,32. The United States notes drawn from the treasury for redemption of bank notes at the counter were \$4,738,979, and "overs" reported in bank notes received for redemption were \$16,491,42, were \$4,788,979, and "overs" reported in bank notes received for redemption were \$16,491.42, making the aggregate operations of the agency \$215,086,368.68. Of this sum the agency was credited with \$5,000,000 in national bank notes fit for circulation deposited in the treasury; \$24,927,900 notes of failed, liquidating, and reducing banks deposited in the treasury; \$97,478,700 assorted bank notes fit for circulation returned to the several national banks; \$78,643,155 assorted national bank notes unfit for circulation delivered to the Comptroller of the Currency for replacement with new notes, leaving a cash balance of \$7,942,539 on June 30, 1876. The amount of notes of each denomination redeemed and assorted for the fiscal

Н	Hommunton reaccured una uccorrect	TOT THE STOCK
J	year was:	
	Fit for	Unfit for
Ø	Circulation,	Circulation.
Ŋ	One dollar \$ 216,700	\$ 1,312,300
Ų	Two dollars 182,100	498,400
	Five dollars	30,816,058
ij	Ten dollare	22,132,300
	twenty dollars 18,702,800	12,722,000
g	Fifty dollars	4,454,700
ä	One hundred dollars21,061,000	5,730,100
	Five hundred dollars 1,092,000	476,556
	One thousand dollars, 152,000	55,000
Ü	Net increase, 1,269,528 notes \$45,7	

The Navy.

Secretary Robeson's report shows that there are belonging to the navy 146 vessels of 150, 157 tons' measurement. They carry 1,142 guns. Of these, 123, carrying 913 guns, with a measurement of 120,898 tons, have steam power; 75 are in actual service, and 4 are preparing for sea. Sixteen may be considered entirely unfit for future service, and the remainder are ons navy-yards, some requiring slight and others extensive repairs, but most of them could be made ready for any special service in a short time.

Our navy is now far more powerful for warlike purposes than it has ever before been in time of peace. As a remedy for the reduction of the force of our fleet from 8.500 to 7,500 men, and for the purpose of maintaining a trained class of men skilled in their duties and devoted to their flag, the Secretary repeats the recommendation of last year, that Congress recommendation of last year, that Congress give the necessary authority to enlist annually 750 boys for the navy in addition to the num-ber of men now allowed. He also urges that enlisted men of the navy may be allowed an outfit of clothing, and a banking system for

the navy such as now prevails in the army.

The Naval Academy has kept pace with The Naval Academy has kept bace with the changes which have taken place, and the branches there taught are those adapted to the naval profession of to-day. The Secretary refers to the report of the Bureaus of Astronomical Observations, Ordonnee, the Naval Bignal Service, the Naufical Akmanac, Surveys of the inter-Oceanic Canal, and other subjects constituted with the subjects and the subjects are subjects as the subjects are subjects as the subjects are subjects as the subjects are subjects. nected with the navy, and speaks in commendation of those who have obtained important results in these branches.

The estimates for general maintenance of

the navy for the nest year are \$18,646,012. The amount estimated for new buildings and repairs and improvements necessary at various navy-yards, stations, and hospitals, is #2,908,-596. There is also submitted by the Bureau of 596. There is also submitted by the Bureau of Ordnance an estimate for \$775,500 deemed necessary to provide proper armament for our large iron-clads and other ships now being fitted for sea. This shows an aggregate sum of about \$300,000 less than the amount asked for last year for like purposes.

The Pension Bureau

The Commissioner of Pensions, in his report, recommends the repeal of the present law admitting ex parte s' idavits in support of claims and the existing system of medical examinations. In reference to the admission of exparte affidavits, he says that if this species of parte sindavits, he says that it this species of testimony in support of claims be continued it will swamp the office. Last year the in-crease of original claims reached 40,000, ex-clusive of 1,000 bounty-land claims. Of the sggregate not more than 64 per cent. were passed. There are now on file in the office 88,000 unadjudicated claims, besides 60,000 rejected ones. In correction of this much-sbused system it is proposed to abolish the 1.515 examining surgeons, as the local associa-tions and influences dispose them to too great liberality in passing subjects of examination. It has been found also that the testimony in liberality in passing subjects of examination. It has been found also that the testimony in most cases is entirely untrustworthy. In addition, the number of persons ready to perpetrate frauds seems to be on the increase. The papers of claimants are also five to ten times more voluminous than they were, without adding a corresponding amount of trustworthiness. It is recommended that the entire country be divided into sixty districts, to each of which a surgeon be appointed for medical examinations, and a appointed for medical examinations, and a competent clerk be detailed to look into the competent cierk be detailed to look into the claims of the parties and make up their papers, to be sent in form ready for adjudication by the Pension Bureau. It is estimated that this system will cost at least \$33,000 less than that now in wogue. At present the examining surgeons receive \$2 for each examination, which alone costs the Government an outlay of \$100,000 a year. It would also enable the Commissioner to make a reduction of at least one-third the present force of the bureau.

The Postoffice Department.

The annual report of the Postmaster General contains a very gratifying exhibit of the business of the department for the last fiscal year, showing a very large increase of receipts and a considerable reduction in the expenses as compared with the previous fiscal year, which ended June 30, 1875.

The following statement, taken from the books of the department, shows the receipts

The Secret Service The report of J. J. Brooks, Chief of the

4,619,290,08 year was.

Nearly the entire receipts of the department are derived from the sale of stamps, stamped envelopes and postal cards, the receipts from these sources being \$26,879,512.10.

Among the items of expenditure the following were the principal ones, viz.:
Inland transportation.

\$14,746,845.96
Compensation of Postmasters

7,397,397.91
Clerks for postoffices

3,480,790.62 6,472,126.90 Letter-carriers.... Railway clerks Manufacture of stanced

From the annual report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue we gather the following interesting statistics: The aggregate receipts for the fiscal year were #117,236,625, an increase over the preceding fiscal year of \$6,691,471. The aggregate receipts for the year were made up from the following sources: From spirits. \$56,426,261 From cigars and cheroots. \$11,263,100 From sunf and tobacco. 28,557,165 From fermented liquors. 9,671,230 From banks and bankers. 4,008,693,486 Penalities, etc. 918,623 Internal Revenue.

 Forritories:
 \$ 96,650

 Maine.
 \$ 96,650

 New Hampshire
 260,261

 Vermont.
 47,125

 Massachusetts
 2,752,216

 Rhode Island.
 222,673

 September 1
 281,56
 unecticut.....
 Total Eastern States
 \$ 4,031,046

 New York
 \$14,616,724

 New Jersey
 3,779,950

 Pennsylvania
 5,973,432

 Delaware
 417,693

 Maryland
 2,577,579

Total Southern States.....\$19,399,810 Colorado \$ 72,660
Nevada 67,923
California 3,095,440
49,573

 Total Pacific States
 \$ 3,285,295

 District of Columbia
 \$ 114,599

 New Mexico
 22,162

 Dakota
 12,156

 Myeming
 15,063

 Montans
 20,983

 Idaho
 16,394

 Utah
 38,332

 Arizons
 11,976

 Washington
 29,411

Total Territories. \$ 267,676

The foregoing tables, by States, do not include the receipts for the year from the sale of adhesive stamps, fines, penalties, etc., which amounted to over \$7,000,000. It will be observed that more than one-half of the whole amount received for internal revenue tax originated with and is credited to the Western States. The credit to the Middle States exceeds that given all the other States and Territories (the Western States excepted). Seven States—Illinois, Ohio, New York, Kentucky, Virginia, Pennsylvania, and Indians—are credited respectively with more than the seggregate of the five Eastern States. Illinois and Ohio combined have a larger credit than and Ohio combined have a larger credit than all the Middle and Southern States, while Illi-nois alone exceeds the Eastern. Southern, and Pacific States, and all the Territories. Two districts in Illinois, the First and Fifth, are respectively with \$8,971,565 and €8.003.048.

The following are the main points of interest embraced in the report of Hon. J. A. Williamson, Commissioner of the General Land Office:

Williamson, Commissioner of the General Land Office:

The cash receipts of the office during the fiscal year ended June 30 aggregated \$1.747,-215; the total number of acres of public lands disposed of during the year was 6,524,326, of which 2,875,910 acres were absorbed by homestead entries: 607,985 acres were obtained by entries under the timber-culture law; 1,800,000 were approved to various States as swamp lands; 1,001,078 acres were certified to railroads under land grants of Cougrees, and 640,692 were disposed of by ordinary cash sales. The total disposals were 545,945 acres less than those of the preceding year. The Commissioner renews the recommendation of Commissioner Burdette, that, as the only practicable means of preserving the forests of the country from waste and destruction, the Government timber lands should be transferred to private ownership by immediately surveying and offering them for sale in unlimited quantities at not less than properly appraised valuations. Commissioner Williams also recommends the consolidation of the Preemption and Homestead laws into one general homestead system.

The Engineer Department.

Gen. Humphreys' annual report on the Engineer Department's work gives in small compass a valuable mass of figures concerning the sums needed to perfect our lake and seacoast system of fortifications, and the sums needed to continue our river and harbor improvements. Particular stress is laid upon the necessity of providing an adequate store of torpedoes for marine use. The report shows that of the \$5,000,000 appropriated at the late seasion of Congress for river and harber improvements, \$2,000,000 only was allotted for various works under instructions of the Secretary of War.

Gen. Benet, the Chief of Ordnance, in his annual report recommends a large increase of appropriations for the use of the Ordnance Department for the next fiscal year over those for the present year. He says the limited appropriations made by Congress, much below the estimates submitted by this bureau, have in many instances prevented the supplying of the army on the frontier with that superior quality of ordnance stores which the nature of such service demands.

service demands.

Upon the subject of small arms, Gen. Benet says he deems it of the most vital importance that the manufacture of arms be eteadily continued in sufficient quantities to render a gradual accumulation of them in store a certainty; that a better arm than the Springfield may some day be invented is not at all improbable, and a magazine gun will no doubt be the arm of the future, but until such an arm suitable for the military service has been perfected and approved, a reserve stock of Springfields is a necessity. service demanda.

The Patent Office.

The annual report of the Commissioner of Patents shows the Patent Office to have been more than self-supporting during the past year. Its receipts for fees and other services were \$787.000, and all its expenses, including salaries, were but \$651,000. There were 22.408 sataries, were but \$661,000. There were 22,408 applications received for patents, and 15 911 patents issued, during the year, besides 3,613 patents allowed, but not issued, for want of the final fee, also 1,037 trade-marks and 490 labels registered, and 2,943 caveats filed. Only two patents were extended.

Secret Service of the Treasury Department, represents the business of the past year to have been the arrest of 223 counterfeiters and other criminals, the capture of over ninety engraved plates, diea, presses, and other implements for counterfeiting, the seizure of \$237,-000 and over in counterfeit money, and various other operations. A large percentage of the persons arrested were convicted in court, and about \$42,000 was collected by way of fines.

The annual report of the Commissioner of Agriculture shows there were distributed during the past year 1,520,000 packages of vegetable and field seeds and textiles including nearly 95,000 of vegetable, 372,000 of flower, 66,000 of wheat, 64,000 of tobacco, and 863 of cotton. Seeds were collected from all parts of the world because of their peculiar excellence.

ELECTING A PRESIDENT.

Reforms Suggested-Mr. Buckalew's Proposed Method.

[From the Chicago Tribune.] The Hon. C. R. Buckalew, of Pennsylvania, who has devoted much of his life to the reformation of elections and of representation, has published a sug-gestion of a reform in the mode of electing Presidents, which would have the effect, if adopted, of making the choice more clearly that of the popular vote than now, and have the effect of abolishing many present forms which are open to abuse by fraud. His plan is to

ishing many present forms which are open to abuse by fraud. His plan is to amend the constitution and provide:

The citizens of each state who shall be qualified to vote for Representatives in Congress shall cast their votes for candidates for the Presidential office by ballot, and proper returns of the votes so cast shall be made, under seal, within ten days, to the Secretary of State or other officer lawfully performing the duties of such Secretary in the Government of the State, by whom the said returns shall be publicly opened in the presence of the Chief Executive Magistrate of the State, and of the Chief Justice or Judge of the highest court thereof, and the said Secretary, Chief Magistrate and Judge shall assign to each candidate voted for by a sufficient number of citizens a proportionate part of the electoral votes to which the State shall be entitled, in a manner following, that is to say: They shall divide the whole number by the State electoral vote, and the resulting quotient will be the electoral ratio for the State; and shall assign to candidates voted for one electoral vote for each ratio of popular votes received by them respectively, and, if necessary, additional electoral votes for successive largest fractions of a ratio shall be assigned to candidates voted for, and the whole number of the electoral votes of the State shall be distributed; and the said officers shall thereupon make up and certify at least three general returns, comprising the popular vote by counties, parishes, or other principal divisions of the State, and their apportionment of electoral votes as aforesaid, and shall transmit two thereof, under seal, to the seat of government of the United States, one directed to the President of Senate, and one to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and a third unsealed return shall be forthwith filed by the said Secretary in his office, be recorded therein, and be at all times open to inspection.

The practical operation of this amend-

open to inspection.

The practical operation of this amendment would be to break up the present system, by which a small majority in a State controls the whole electoral vote of that State. For instance, the New England States and New York and New Jersey voted on the 7th of November as

follows:

 States.
 Hayes.

 Maine
 66,139

 New Hampshire
 41,532

 Vermont
 44,428

 Massachusetts
 150,682

 Rhode Island
 15,787

 Connecticut
 59,034
 Tilden, al vote. 49,110 7 38,449 5 376 983 289,830 New York 480,529 522,612 New Jersey 103,515 115,960 593,044 688,572

Of the electoral votes Hayes got thirtythree in New England and Tilden six, the article in question)—"I show while in New York and New Jersey Tilden got forty-four and Hayes none. Under the amendment as proposed by Mr. Buckalew, the electoral vote of the eight States would have been equitably apportioned according to the popular vote in each State, as follows:

1		Hapes.	T
d	Maine		
d	New Hampshire	3	
3	Vermont	4	
	Massachusetts		
ij	Rhode Island		
d	Connecticut	3	
8	New York	17	
9	New Jersey	4	
IJ		55	
H	Total	44	

The vote in these eight States, instead

of being counted as now, 50 for Tilden and 33 for Hayes, would then count Hayes 44, Tilden 39, and the electoral vote would represent as nearly as possible the vote as expressed at the polls. The like difference in the result would operate for and against each party in the several States. The Democrats would be represented in Ohio, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minne-sota, Kansas and Iowa, while the Republicans would have their full share of the vote of Indiana, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Texas, and all the Southern States. Every man in the country would, no matter whether in the majori ty or minority in his State, have his vote counted in the apportionment of the elec-toral votes. The Electoral College would be dispensed with, and the apportionment of the vote in each State would be mere matter of arithmetic, the contested point rarely exceeding one vote, and at most two votes. In this State, had such a rule prevailed at the recent election, Peter Cooper would have been secorded one electoral vote.

We are not prepared to say that this proposed amendment to the constitu-tion is the best or wisest measure that can be suggested; we present it as one of the reforms suggested for the present method of electing President and Vice President. Some reform is needed and should be adopted before the next Presidential election, or else the troubles of the present one may be repeated in perhaps a more aggravated and dangerous form.

The Boston Advertiser has suggested constitutional amendment providing that the Presidential electors shall send their certified lists to the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court; that he shall open and count them in the presence of the full court; that objection to any list may be filed with specifications day certain; that before this tribunal (excepting, if need be, Judges appointed within one or more years) all objections shall be heard, tried and decided by a day certain, according to law and without appeal. This amendment does not meet the dangers and difficulties that now prevail in Louisiana, Florida and South Carolina, and which are likely to happen in other States.

PUBLISH that which is good. Dr. J. H. McLean's Strengthening Cordial and Blood Purifier is a life-saving remedy, imparts vigor, health and strength to the system, purifies and enriches the blood. Dr. J. H. McLean, 314 Chestnut, St. Louis, Mo.

TOM SCRIBBLES.

Of handsome form and winning ways, He loved to cut a dash; He kept the banker's cash account, And often kept his cash.

One day the banker said to him:
"Friend Tom! I much deplore.
That though I'm buying stock all day
I've never much in store.

"In fact, I know beyond a doubt, with me you've been too free; And, as you give me drafts for chee I'll check your drafts on me. "You must have thought me very blind, Your errors not to see; But I took note of you, and find You've taken notes of me.

"Your services I need no more; Your tricks will never do; You long have made the change for me, I'll make the change for you.

"Another matter, Tom, 1 feel
To speak of would be right;
Although your habits are so loose,
They often make you tight. And when you should be at your work

With all your might and main, The figures which you try to pen Are all penned in your brain.

"In hopes that you would alter, Tom, I've kept you here this long; But though you do write well at times, You're off ner doing wrong.

"To tell the truth, I cannot now A word speak in your praise; Yet 'tis not strange I took with you-You have such taking ways! You're at a discount now, and I

No interest take in you; Your time is up—I'll not extend— You're more than overdue," Alas for Scribbles! there he was Of friend and place bereft; And as he could not stay and write, He turned away and left.

Wit and Humor.

THE dumb man is most certain to keep his word.

THE rabbit is timid, but no cook can make it quail. - Graphic.

A Minnesora juror addressed a note to the Judge, in which he styled him an "onorable Jug." THE best temperance lecturer is a good sait mackerel. If the man that eats

one don't take water, then he is a hopeess case. Some letters of the alphabet seem to

have their own appropriate and distinctive colors, as, for instance, red i, blue , green t, etc. A VIRGINIA CITY (Nev.) Justice is very

confidential in his court-room. "Most men make fools of themselves when they marry," he remarked the other morning. Buttons on the feminine dress are

smaller this winter. The old ones, worn a year or two ago, make good quoits—though some of them are too heavy to pitch over ten yards.

An exchange tells us that the girls

now wear
"Red ribbons 'round their waists,
Red ribbons in their hair;
Red ribbons to their tastes
Pinned to them everywhere."

Scene on cars between Centennial grounds and Philadelphia—"Say, Uncle Bije, wot river's this? 'S this 'ere the Hudson?" "Wy, no, Isrel; you're turned 'round, ain't ye? This is a Pennsylvany river; they call it the—the Gooseawill." Goosequill."

IRATE subscriber (excited and pointing to an objectionable article)-"What does that mean? Every statement is false." Editor (gazing reflectively at wonder if the whole article was a typographical error."

"SHALL I try a homeopath or an allo-path?" "My dear fellow, it is six of one and half a dozen of the other. The allopath kills his patients; the homeopath lets his die." "Then I will call an allopath—the poor woman will suffer less,"-French Wit.

A LADY paid a visit to a friend who had lost her husband. It was the day of the funeral. The two converse for some time about indifferent subjects, and the visitor, remarking the distrac-tion of her friend, cried: "What's the matter, my dear, you seem sad?"

TOBACCO.

Let not ascetics stigmatize the weed
Which soothes man in his hour of sorest need:
Which to the mind can calm and solace bring;
And robs our ills of more than half their sting.
Tobacco! Oh thou precious gift to earth!
Thou treasure of inestimable worth!
Millions to thee in grateful homage turn—
An idol all mankind delights to burn.

Mrs. Partington (loquitur)-"But there! The Japanese department—I infected it thoroughly. It suppressed my highest exhortations. Sich armistic brick a brick! Sich fans of uni-q designs! Sich vases and gardeners! Sich rair articles of virtue! It beggars deception!"

A LITTLE 5-year-old girl had been told that it was night on the other side of the world when it was daylight on this. As proof that this astronomical fact had taken root, she exclaimed, upon rising the next morning: "Now they are just goin to bed in China, and the skeeters are beginning to bite 'em."

Dobbs (who is a jolly old bachelor) and a bright young lady acquaintance were bantering each other about marriage. "Oh!" said she, "you'll be married one of these days, I know; and you'd have me now if I would wait for you." "You'd have to wait until my second childhood, then," said Dobbs. "Well, I shouldn't have very long to wait," was the quick repartee from the

THEY were giving "Pique" at a theater on Saturday afternoon, lately. Two young ladies, living at a distance, hav-ing to take the train at an early hour, were obliged to leave before the representation was finished. Selecting, as they thought, a very quiet time in the play, they were passing down the aisle, when an actor suddenly appeared on the stage, and, repeating a part of his role, exclaimed: "There they go; the only two women I ever loved. One I couldn't have, and the other I can't get." -Boston Globe.

Men of the Republic!

Now that the smoke of battle has cleared away, the men of the republic can find time to look up the wood sawyer, and save themselves a tri-daily skirmish about the kitchen stove and its necessities, -Burlington Hawk Eye.

THE returning board at a Texas babyshow refused to act until they were granted ten minutes to get out of the way of the mothers before the opening of their sealed verdict.